

Derated Application of Parts for
ESD Systems Development



Rome Air Development Center
Systems Reliability and Engineering Branch
Griffiss AFB, New York 13441

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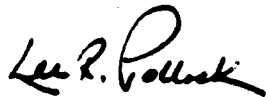
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FOR THE COMMANDER



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19. ABSTRACT (Continue on reverse if necessary and identify by block number) This document establishes part derating to be implemented on AFSC/ESD contracts. These criteria were prepared for ESD by RADC/RB and reflect the design derating criteria prepared for them under contract F30602-81-V-0073, as well as other RADC data. Established derating values for the majority of parts in MIL-HDBK-217, and a suggested approach for verification of derating parameters are included. Recommendations for improving, clarifying or tailoring these interim derating criteria should be addressed to: Electronic Systems Division, Attn: ALE, Hanscom Air Force Base, Bedford, Massachusetts 01731. Please provide an info copy to RADC/RBER, Griffiss Air Force Base, New York 13441.			
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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>PAGE</u>
1. Purpose	1
2. Contractual Requirements	1
3. ESD Program Office Responsibilities	1
Attachment 1: Derating Criteria	3
Attachment 2: Derating Verification Requirements	37
Attachment 3: Derating Criteria Summary	47



A-1

TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>TABLE</u>		<u>PAGE</u>
1.1-1	Derating for Linear Microcircuits (Bipolar and MOS)	3
1.1-2	Derating for Digital Microcircuits (Bipolar and MOS)	4
1.1-3	Derating for Hybrid Devices	5
1.1-4	Derating for Complex Microcircuits (LSI, VHSIC, VLSI and Microprocessor)	6
1.1-5	Derating for Complex Microcircuits (Memory)	7
1.2-1	Derating for Bipolar Silicon Transistors	8
1.2-2	Derating for Field-Effect Transistors	9
1.2-3	Derating for Thyristors	9
1.3-1	Derating for Axial Lead (Small Signal/Switch) Diodes	11
1.3-2	Derating for Power Rectifiers	11
1.3-3	Derating for Voltage Reference and Regulator Diodes	12
1.3-4	Derating for Transient Suppressor Diodes	12
1.3-5	Derating for Microwave Diodes	13
1.3-6	Derating for LED (Light Emitting Diodes)	13
1.4-1	Derating for Resistors, Fixed Composition Defined by MIL-R-39008	15
1.4-2	Derating for Resistors, Fixed Film Defined by MIL-R-11804, MIL-R-22684, MIL-R-39017, MIL-R-55182, MIL-R-55342	16
1.4-3	Derating for Resistors, Network Fixed Film Defined by MIL-R-83401	16
1.4-4	Derating for Resistors, Fixed Wirewound Defined by MIL-R-26, MIL-R-18546, MIL-R-39005, MIL-R-39007, MIL-R-39009	17
1.4-5	Derating for Resistors, Variable Non-Wirewound Defined by MIL-R-94, MIL-R-22097, MIL-R-23285, MIL-R-39023, MIL-R-39035	18

<u>TABLE</u>		<u>PAGE</u>
1.4-6	Derating for Resistors, Variable Wirewound Defined by MIL-R-19, MIL-R-22, MIL-R-12934, MIL-R-27208, MIL-R-39002, MIL-R-39015	19
1.4-7	Derating for Thermistors Defined by MIL-T-23648	20
1.5-1	Derating for Capacitors, Fixed Film Defined by MIL-C-11693, MIL-C-19978, MIL-C-39022, MIL-C-55514, MIL-C-83421	22
1.5-2	Derating Levels - Ambient Temperature and DC Voltage	22
1.5-3	Derating for Capacitors, Fixed Glass Defined by MIL-C-23269	23
1.5-4	Derating for Capacitors, Fixed Ceramic Defined by MIL-C-20, MIL-C-11015, MIL-C-39014	23
1.5-5	Derating for Capacitors, Fixed Aluminum Electrolytic Defined by MIL-C-62, MIL-C-39018	24
1.5-6	Derating for Capacitors, Fixed Electrolytic (Solid) Tantalum Defined by MIL-C-39003	25
1.5-7	Derating for Capacitors, Fixed Electrolytic (Nonsolid) Tantalum Defined by MIL-C-39006	25
1.5-8	Derating for Capacitors, Variable (Piston Type, Tubular, Trimmer) Defined by MIL-C-14409	26
1.5-9	Derating for Capacitors, Variable Ceramic Defined by MIL-C-81	26
1.6-1	Derating for Inductors	27
1.7-1	Derating for Relays	28
1.8-1	Derating for Switches	29
1.9-1	Derating for Connectors	30
1.10-1	Derating for Rotating Devices	31
1.15-1	Derating for Microwave Tubes	33
1.18-1	Derating for SAW Devices	34
1.19-1	Derating for Optical Sensors	35
1.19-2	Optical Detector Derating	36

TABLE

3-1	Derating Criteria Summary
-----	---------------------------

PAGE

47

ILLUSTRATIONS

Thermal Derating Verification - Level 1	41
Thermal Derating Verification - Level 2	42
Thermal Derating Verification - Level 3	43
Thermal Derating Verification - Level 1	44
Thermal Derating Verification - Level 2	45
Thermal Derating Verification - Level 3	46

March 1985

Derated Application of Parts

1. Purpose. The purpose of this document is to improve equipment reliability by requiring a conservative design approach using a realistic derating of parts. Derating is the practice of limiting electrical, thermal, and mechanical stresses on parts to levels below their specified or proven capability limits.

2. Contractual Requirements. Derating is contractually required by two insertions in the contract specification and subsequently in all development CI specifications.

a. Design Requirements. In accordance with the requirements of MIL-STD-490 and consistent with current practice, derating will be addressed in specification paragraph 3.3.1, "Materials, Processes, and Parts." The subparagraph that is entitled "Parts" (i.e., usually 3.3.1.3 or 3.3.1.4) will have subparagraphs as follows:

3.3.1.X.1 Derated Application of Parts

3.3.1.X.2 Parts Selection

Therefore, the request for proposal specification will have a specification paragraph as follows:

"3.3.1.X.1 Derated Application of Parts. The design of parts into equipments shall comply with a government-approved, contractor derating standard or with ESD Product Assurance Handbook, Method 6, derating level ____."

The contractor will provide his derating standard with his proposal. The ESD technical staff and RADC/RB will advise the program office as to whether the contractor standard is satisfactory or is inconsistent with Method 6 of the ESD Product Assurance Handbook. The contractor specification will then incorporate either the selected contractor standard or Method 6 of the ESD Product Assurance Handbook with a defined derating level. All contractor generated development (i.e., type B) specifications shall include the same paragraph for derating.

b. Verification Requirements. Section 4.2 of all specifications for newly developed equipments and for development modifications of off-the-shelf equipments shall require verification of specification paragraph 3.3.1.X.1 by "test" in accordance with specification section 18.X, which is a copy of Attachment 2 to Method 6 of the ESD Product Assurance Handbook. Reliability of unmodified off-the-shelf equipments will be verified to comply with specification paragraph 3.2.3, "Reliability", by analysis of field data. If such data is inadequate, the original design and test data for derating should be analyzed.

3. ESD Program Office Responsibilities.

a. With technical staff assistance, review to determine if the contractor's corporate derating criteria is satisfactory or is inconsistent with this standard. The program office will then incorporate into the contract either the contractor standard or Method 6 of the ESD Product Assurance Handbook with the selected derating level.

b. The derating level will be selected based on the following criteria:

- The operational mission necessitates very few outages.
- The system is unaccessible for repair.
- System failures can be catastrophic in terms of personnel safety or very costly damage to equipments or facilities.
- Support costs (i.e., life cycle costs) must be minimized.
- Certain applications have size, weight or cooling limitations which necessitate less derating.
- If an application has less than MIL SPEC environments, greater temperature derating is practical.

Using one or more of the aforementioned design requirements in conjunction with an application category delineated below, the Program Office then selects the actual derating level to be inserted in specification paragraph 3.3.1.X.1 and used consistently throughout Attachment 1.

<u>Application Category</u>	<u>DERATING LEVEL</u>	
	<u>Minimum</u>	<u>Maximum</u>
Spaceborne	I	I
Avionics	II	I
C3 (ground or airborne)	III	I
Large Missiles (e.g., ballistics)	II	I
Small Missiles	III	I

c. Insure that a rigorous verification is conducted by the contractor to assure that parts are operating within their specified derated values. Insure that the verification required in specification section 4.2 test matrix is by "test", and reference a specification appendix (e.g., 10.X), which is a copy of Attachment 2 to Method 6 of the ESD Product Assurance Handbook. If parts fail to meet their derating values, the program office must take the necessary steps to insure the contractor's design is rejected and the appropriate corrective action is executed.

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1. Derating Criteria
2. Derating Verification Requirements
3. Derating Criteria Summary

Attachment 1

DERATING CRITERIA

1.1 Microcircuit Derating Criteria

1.1.1 General - Microcircuits can be generally characterized as a group of devices that includes such items as monolithic, multichip, film and hybrid microcircuits, microcircuit arrays and the elements from which the circuits and arrays are formed. The derating levels in this section are based upon analysis of user data, stress relationships and reliability history.

1.1.2 Microcircuit Types - For this criteria, microcircuits will be divided into four major categories. The categories are:

- o Linear Devices (Bipolar & MOS)
- o Digital Devices (Bipolar & MOS)
- o Hybrid Devices (Attached Element, Thick Film, Thin Film)
- o Complex Devices (LSI, VHSIC, VLSI, Microprocessors, Memories)

1.1.2.1 Linear Microcircuits

- o Application - MOS devices are susceptible to electrostatic discharge and precautions should be taken. Design margins for linear circuits should be used, such as: -20% for gain and +50% for offset voltages and currents.
- o Derating - The principal stress parameters and levels of derating are shown in Table 1.1-1. The derating levels apply to both bipolar and MOS linear microcircuits.

TABLE 1.1-1: DERATING FOR LINEAR MICROCIRCUITS
(BIPOLAR AND MOS)

	LEVEL I	LEVEL II	LEVEL III
SUPPLY VOLTAGE (% OF RATED VALUE)	70 (1)	80	80
INPUT VOLTAGE (% OF RATED VALUE)	60	70	70
OUTPUT CURRENT (% OF RATED VALUE)	70	75	80
MAXIMUM JUNCTION TEMPERATURE (°C)	80	95	105

(1) Designing below 80% of the supply voltage may operate the device below recommended operating voltages.

1.1.2.2 Digital Microcircuits

- o Application - MOS devices are susceptible to electrostatic discharge and precautions should be taken. For bipolar digital devices, supply voltage device deviation from the specified nominal will shift internal bias points which when coupled with thermal effects can cause erratic performance. Design precautions should be taken. Design margins should also be used for input leakage current (+100%), fan-out (-20%) and frequency (-10%).
- o Derating - The principal stress parameters and levels of derating are shown in Table 1.1-2. The derating levels apply to bipolar and MOS digital microcircuits as shown.

TABLE 1.1-2: DERATING FOR DIGITAL MICROCIRCUITS
(BIPOLAR AND MOS)

	LEVEL I	LEVEL II	LEVEL III
SUPPLY VOLTAGE (BIPOLAR) (1)	+/-3%	+/-5%	+/-5%
SUPPLY VOLTAGE (MOS) (% OF RATED VALUE)	70(2)	85	85
FREQUENCY (BIPOLAR) (OF ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM)	80	90	95
FREQUENCY (MOS) (OF MAXIMUM SPECIFIED)	80	80	90
OUTPUT CURRENT (MOS & BIPOLAR) (% OF RATED VALUE (3))	80	85	90
MAXIMUM JUNCTION TEMPERATURE (°C) (MOS & BIPOLAR)	85	100	110

- (1) Tighten tolerance from nominal value for bipolar.
- (2) Designing below 80% of the supply voltage may cause operation of the device below the recommended operating voltage.
- (3) Reducing fan-out may increase part count, which in turn increases equipment failure rate. Adjustment should be allowed to prevent this occurrence.

1.1.2.3 Hybrid Microcircuits

- o Description - Hybrid circuits are usually composed of attached elements such as integrated circuit, transistor, capacitor and/or resistor chips mounted on a common substrate. This technology combines elements into a high density package to decrease volume and sometimes power. The hybrid circuits may also use thick or thin films as interconnections and resistive elements. The primary failure modes are failures of active elements (integrated circuit or transistor chips) and interconnection faults.
- o Application - Some hybrid circuits are susceptible to electrostatic discharge and precautions should be taken. Supply voltage deviation from the specified nominal will shift internal bias points which, when combined with thermal effects, can cause erratic performance.
- o Derating - The attached elements must be derated as shown in this document for the individual devices. For unique hybrids such as crystal oscillators or LED displays, the specific derating values for microcircuits and LED diodes need to be followed. In general, hybrid derating should follow the derating factors shown in Table 1.1-3.

TABLE 1.1-3: DERATING FOR HYBRID DEVICES

	LEVEL I	LEVEL II	LEVEL III
MAXIMUM JUNCTION TEMPERATURE (°C)	85	100	110
THICK FILM POWER DENSITY (1)	50 WATTS/IN ²	50 WATTS/IN ²	50 WATTS/IN ²
THIN FILM POWER DENSITY (1)	40 WATTS/IN ²	40 WATTS/IN ²	40 WATTS/IN ²

Note: For every degree C above 100° case temperature, derate the power density 1 Watt/in² below the values shown.

1.1.2.4 Complex Microcircuits

- o Description - The complex microcircuits are defined as five specific groups: (1) large-scale integration (LSI), (2) very high speed integration circuits (VHSIC), (3) very large-scale integrated circuits (VLSI), (4) microprocessors, and (5) solid state memories. Among the different technologies used for fabricating the complex arrays are: (1) bipolar, (2) P-channel metal oxide semiconductors (MOS), and (3) complementary metal oxide semiconductor (CMOS).

- o Application - MOS/CMOS devices are susceptible to electrostatic discharge and precautions should be taken. For bipolar devices, supply voltage deviation from the specified nominal will shift internal bias points which, when coupled with thermal effects, can cause erratic performance. For MOS memory devices, performance is a function of the operating voltages and the ability to handle high operating voltage decreases rapidly with reduced device size. Bipolar memory devices are restricted based on current drain and power dissipation limits.
- o Derating - The principal stress parameters and levels of derating for LSI, VHSIC, VLSI and microprocessor devices are shown in Table 1.1-4. Derating levels for memory devices are shown in Table 1.1-5.

TABLE 1.1-4 DERATING FOR COMPLEX MICROCIRCUITS
(LSI, VHSIC, VLSI AND MICROPROCESSOR)

	LEVEL I	LEVEL II	LEVEL III
SUPPLY VOLTAGE (BIPOLAR) (1)	+/- 3%	+/- 5%	+/- 5%
SUPPLY VOLTAGE (MOS) (% OF RATED VALUE)	75(2)	80	85
FREQUENCY (BIPOLAR) (% OF ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM)	75	80	90
FREQUENCY (MOS) (% OF MAXIMUM SPECIFIED)	80	80	80
OUTPUT CURRENT (MOS & BIPOLAR) (% OF RATED VALUE)	70	75	80
FAN OUT (BIPOLAR) (% OF MAXIMUM SPECIFIED)	70	75	80
FAN OUT (MOS) (% OF MAXIMUM SPECIFIED)	80	80	90
MAXIMUM JUNCTION TEMPERATURE (°C) (MOS & BIPOLAR)	85	100	125

(1) Tighten tolerance from nominal value for bipolar.

(2) Designing below 80% of the supply voltage may cause operation of the device below the recommended operating voltage.

TABLE 1.1-5 DERATING FOR COMPLEX MICROCIRCUITS (MEMORY)

	LEVEL I	LEVEL II	LEVEL III
SUPPLY VOLTAGE (BIPOLAR) (1)	+/-3%	+/-5%	+/-5%
SUPPLY VOLTAGE (MOS) (% OF RATED VALUE)	75(2)	80	85
OUTPUT CURRENT (MOS & BIPOLAR) (% OF RATED VALUE)	70	75	80
MAXIMUM JUNCTION TEMPERATURE (°C) (MOS & BIPOLAR)	85	100	100

(1) Tighten tolerance from nominal value for bipolar.

(2) Designing below 80% of the supply voltage may cause operation of the device below the recommended operating voltage.

1.2 Transistor Derating Criteria

1.2.1 General - The transistor area can be generally characterized as groups of devices that include switching, power, field-effect, microwave and thyristors. The basic applications include amplification and switching. The derating levels are based upon analysis of user data, stress relationships and reliability history. Junction, case or other temperature parameters should be calculated using the methods described in MIL-HDBK-251 (Reliability Design Thermal Applications).

1.2.2 Transistor Types - For this guideline, transistors are divided into three major categories with subcategory descriptions. The categories and subcategories are:

o Bipolar Silicon Transistors (NPN or PNP)

- Low power devices (<5W @ $T_C=25^\circ\text{C}$)
- High power devices (>5W @ $T_C=25^\circ\text{C}$)
- RF devices
- Darlington devices
- Microwave devices

o Unijunction Devices (Not recommended for new designs)

- o Field Effect Transistors (N channel or P channel)

- Junction devices
- MOS devices
- GaAs Microwave devices

- o Thyristors

- SCR (Silicon Controlled Rectifier) devices
- TRIAC devices

1.2.2.1 Bipolar Silicon Transistors

- o Application - For new designs, germanium and unijunction devices shall not be considered. Also, the sum of the anticipated transient voltage peaks and the operating voltage peaks shall not exceed the derating voltage levels.
- o Derating - High junction temperature is the most destructive stress for transistors; therefore, this parameter along with voltage breakdown, power and safe operating area need to be derated. Specific derating levels are shown in Table 1.2-1.

TABLE 1.2-1: DERATING FOR BIPOLAR SILICON TRANSISTORS

	LEVEL I	LEVEL II	LEVEL III
MAXIMUM JUNCTION TEMPERATURE (°C)	95	105	125
POWER DISSIPATION (% OF RATED VALUE)	50	60	70
LOW POWER DEVICE BREAKDOWN VOLTAGE (% OF RATED VALUE)	60	70	70
HIGH POWER DEVICE SAFE OPERATING AREA (1) (% OF RATED VALUE)	70 V_{ce} 60 I_c	70 V_{ce} 60 I_c	70 V_{ce} 60 I_c

- (1) The safe operating area is a curve running parallel to the one specified in the JAN specification or vendor prepared specification at the stated percentage of the rated values.

1.2.2.2 Field-Effect Transistors

- o Application - The field-effect transistor is a voltage controlled device which can perform the switching or amplification function and has very high input impedance. The GaAs device can withstand higher working temperatures due to its larger band gap than does the silicon microwave devices.
- o Derating - The derating levels are shown in Table 1.2-2.

TABLE 1.2-2: DERATING FOR FIELD-EFFECT TRANSISTORS

	LEVEL I	LEVEL II	LEVEL III
MAXIMUM JUNCTION TEMPERATURE (°C)	95	105	125
POWER DISSIPATION (% OF RATED VALUE)	50	60	70
BREAKDOWN VOLTAGE (% OF RATED VALUE)	60	70	70

1.2.2.3 Thyristors

- o Application - The thyristor is composed of bistable semiconductor devices with three or more junctions that can be switched from the "off" state to the "on" state or vice versa. The design must have hard gate turn-on levels because marginal or slow gate drive can cause device failure.
- o Derating - The chief failure forcing functions for thyristors are excessive junction temperature (a function of forward current) and voltage breakdown. The derating levels are shown in Table 1.2-3.

TABLE 1.2-3: DERATING FOR THYRISTORS

	LEVEL I	LEVEL II	LEVEL III
MAXIMUM JUNCTION TEMPERATURE (°C)	95	105	125
ON-STATE CURRENT (I_T) (% OF RATED VALUE)	50	70	70
OFF-STATE VOLTAGE (VDM) (% OF RATED VALUE)	60	70	70

1.3 Diode Derating Criteria

1.3.1 General - The categories of diodes considered in this section include switching, power rectifiers, reference, transient suppressors, microwave and LED devices. The derating levels are based upon analysis of user data, stress relationships and reliability history.

1.3.2 Diode Types - For this guideline, diodes will be divided into six major categories with subcategory descriptions. The categories and subcategories are:

- o Axial Lead Diodes (small signal, switching)
 - Silicon devices
 - Schottky devices
 - PIN devices
- o Voltage Reference and Zener Diodes
- o Transient Suppressor Diodes
- o Microwave Diodes
- o LED (Light Emitting Diodes)

1.3.2.1 Axial Lead Diodes

- o **Application** - Germanium diodes are not recommended for new designs. For improved reliability, metallurgically bonded and hermetically sealed diodes are preferred.
- o **Derating** - High junction temperature is the most destructive stress for diodes. For silicon switching and signal diodes, temperature, voltage and current are principal stress parameters. For Schottky and PIN diodes, use power derating in place of current derating. Specific derating levels are shown in Table 1.3-1.

TABLE 1.3-1: DERATING FOR AXIAL LEAD
(SMALL SIGNAL/SWITCH) DIODES

	LEVEL I	LEVEL II	LEVEL III
MAXIMUM JUNCTION TEMPERATURE (°C) (ALL DIODES)	95	105	125
REVERSE VOLTAGE (% OF RATED VALUE) (ALL DIODES)	70	70	70
AVERAGE FORWARD CURRENT (% OF RATED VALUE) (SILICON DIODES)	50	65	75
POWER DISSIPATION (% OF RATED VALUE) (SCHOTTKY AND PIN)	50	60	70

1.3.2.2 Power Rectifiers

- o Derating - For power rectifiers including high voltage and current rectifiers, temperature is the principal stress parameter. Derating levels are shown in Table 1.3-2.

TABLE 1.3-2: DERATING FOR POWER RECTIFIERS

	LEVEL I	LEVEL II	LEVEL III
MAXIMUM JUNCTION TEMPERATURE (°C)	95	105	125
REVERSE VOLTAGE (% OF RATED VALUE)	70	70	70
AVERAGE FORWARD CURRENT (% OF RATED VALUE)	50	65	75

1.3.2.3 Voltage Reference and Regulator Diodes

- o Derating - For voltage regulator diodes temperature and power dissipation are the principal stress parameters. Derating levels are shown in Table 1.3-3.

TABLE 1.3-3: DERATING FOR VOLTAGE REFERENCE AND REGULATOR DIODES

	LEVEL I	LEVEL II	LEVEL III
MAXIMUM JUNCTION TEMPERATURE (°C) (ALL DIODES)	95	105	125
POWER DISSIPATION (% OF RATED VALUE) (REGULATOR)	50	60	70
CURRENT (I_{RT}) (REFERENCE)	FIXED TEST CURRENT	FIXED TEST CURRENT	FIXED TEST CURRENT

1.3.2.4 Transient Suppressor Diodes

- o Derating - For transient suppressor diodes, temperature, current and power dissipation are the principal stress parameters. Derating levels are shown in Table 1.3-4.

TABLE 1.3-4: DERATING FOR TRANSIENT SUPPRESSOR DIODES

	LEVEL I	LEVEL II	LEVEL III
MAXIMUM JUNCTION TEMPERATURE (°C)	95	105	125
AVERAGE CURRENT (% OF RATED VALUE)	50	65	75
POWER DISSIPATION (% OF RATED VALUE)	50	60	70

1.3.2.5 Microwave Diodes

- o Application - Microwave design involves distributed constants; therefore the diode, package, parasitics, interconnections and other components must be considered as a single unit. This often prevents consideration of derating as a separate variable.
- o Derating - The principal stress factors for microwave diodes are junction temperature, power dissipation, and voltage. Derating levels are shown in Table 1.3-5.

TABLE 1.3-5: DERATING FOR MICROWAVE DIODES

	LEVEL I	LEVEL II	LEVEL III
MAXIMUM JUNCTION TEMPERATURE (°C)	95	105	125
REVERSE VOLTAGE (% OF RATED VALUE)	70	70	70
POWER DISSIPATION (% OF RATED VALUE)	50	60	70

1.3.2.6 LED (Light Emitting Diodes)

- o Derating - The principal stress factors for LED devices are temperature and current. Derating levels are shown in Table 1.3-6.

TABLE 1.3-6: DERATING FOR LED (LIGHT EMITTING DIODES)

	LEVEL I	LEVEL II	LEVEL III
MAXIMUM JUNCTION TEMPERATURE (°C)	95	105	110
AVERAGE FORWARD CURRENT (% OF RATED VALUE)	50	65	75

1.4 Resistor Derating Criteria

1.4.1 General - This section supplies the derating levels and application guidelines for resistors. The principal stress parameters in derating resistors is the hot spot temperature, which is the sum of the ambient temperature and the temperature due to the dissipated power. Therefore, decreasing the ambient temperature or the power dissipation factor will extend the lifetime.

1.4.2 Resistor Types - The resistor types that will be covered in this section are defined by the following Military Specifications:

COMPOSITION, FIXED

MIL-R-39008 Resistors, Fixed, Composition (Insulated), Established Reliability (ER), (Style RCR)

FILM, FIXED

MIL-R-11804	Resistors, Fixed, Film, (Power Type), (Style RD)
MIL-R-22684	Resistors, Fixed, Film, Insulated, (Style RL)
MIL-R-39017	Resistors, Fixed, Film, Insulated, ER, (Style RLR)
MIL-R-55182	Resistors, Fixed, Film, ER, (Style RNR)
MIL-R-55342	Resistors, Fixed, Film, Chip, ER, (Style RM)

NETWORK, FILM, FIXED

MIL-R-83401	Resistor Network, Fixed, Film (Style RZ)
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WIREWOUND, FIXED

MIL-R-26	Resistors, Fixed, Wirewound (Power Type), (Style RW)
MIL-R-18546	Resistors, Fixed, Wirewound (Power Type, Chassis Mounted), (Style RE)
MIL-R-39005	Resistors, Fixed, Wirewound (Accurate), ER, (Style RBR)
MIL-R-39007	Resistors, Fixed, Wirewound (Power Type), ER, (Style RWR)
MIL-R-39009	Resistors, Fixed, Wirewound (Power Type, Chassis Mounted), ER, (Style RER)

NON-WIREWOUND, VARIABLE

MIL-R-94	Resistors, Variable, Composition, (Style RV)
MIL-R-22097	Resistors, Variable, Non-wirewound (Lead Screw Actuated), (Style RJ)
MIL-R-23285	Resistors, Variable, Non-wirewound (Style RVC)
MIL-R-39023	Resistors, Variable, Non-wirewound, Precision, (Style RQ)
MIL-R-39033	Resistors, Variable, Cermet, or Carbon Film (Lead Screw Actuated) ER, (Style RJA)

WIREWOUND, VARIABLE

MIL-R-19	Resistors, Variable, Wirewound (Low Operating Temperature), (Style RA)
MIL-R-22	Resistors, Variable, Wirewound (Power Type), (Style RP)
MIL-R-12934	Resistors, Variable, Wirewound, Precision, (Style RR)
MIL-R-27208	Resistors, Variable, Wirewound (Lead Screw Actuated), (Style RT)
MIL-R-39002	Resistors, Variable, Wirewound, Semi-Precision, (Style RK)
MIL-R-39015	Resistors, Variable, Wirewound, (Lead Screw Actuated), ER, (Style RTR)

THERMISTOR

MIL-T-23648	Thermistor (Thermally Sensitive Resistor), Insulated, (Style RTH)
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1.4.2.1 Fixed Composition Resistors

- o Application - The voltage coefficient for resistors below 1000 Ohms is not controlled by specification and these resistors should not be used in circuits which are sensitive to this parameter.
- o Derating - Ambient temperature and power are the principal stress parameters for fixed composition resistors. The derating levels are shown in Table 1.4-1.

TABLE 1.4-1: DERATING FOR RESISTORS, FIXED
COMPOSITION DEFINED BY MIL-R-39008

	LEVEL I	LEVEL II	LEVEL III
POWER (% OF RATED VALUE)	50	50	50
TEMPERATURE DERATING (°C) (FROM MAX LIMIT)	30	30	30

1.4.2.2 Fixed Film Resistors

- o Application - These resistors are recommended for use where very close tolerances are not required and where the composition type resistors do not provide the needed accuracy or stability. Resistance values decrease at frequencies of 100 MHz or above. MIL-R-22684 is not recommended for new designs.
- o Derating - Ambient temperature and power are the principal stress parameters for fixed film resistors. The maximum continuous working voltage specified for MIL-R-22684 and MIL-R-39019 should not be exceeded regardless of the calculated rated voltage on the basis of power rating. For MIL-R-55182 type the peak power dissipated should not exceed four times the maximum rating of the resistor. The derating levels are shown in Table 1.4-2.

TABLE 1.4-2: DERATING FOR RESISTORS, FIXED FILM
DEFINED BY MIL-R-11804, MIL-R-22684,
MIL-R-39017, MIL-R-55182, MIL-R-55342

		LEVEL I	LEVEL II	LEVEL III
POWER (% OF RATED VALUE)	ALL RESISTORS	50	50	50
TEMPERATURE DERATING (°C) (FROM MAX LIMIT)	MIL-R-11804	75	75	75
	MIL-R-22684	40	40	40
	MIL-R-39017	40	40	40
	MIL-R-55182	25	25	25
	MIL-R-55342	25	25	25

1.4.2.3 Fixed Network Film Resistors

- o Application - These resistors are stable with respect to time, temperature and humidity. When used in high frequency circuits, 200 MHz and above, the resistance will be reduced.
- o Derating - Ambient temperature and power are the principal stress parameters for fixed network film resistors. The derating levels are shown in Table 1.4-3.

TABLE 1.4-3: DERATING FOR RESISTORS, NETWORK FIXED
FILM DEFINED BY MIL-R-83401

	LEVEL I	LEVEL II	LEVEL III
POWER (% OF RATED VALUE)	50	50	50
TEMPERATURE DERATING (°C) (FROM MAX LIMIT)	25	25	25

1.4.2.4 Fixed Wirewound Resistors

- o Application - These resistors are used where very close tolerance, long life and a high degree of temperature stability is required.

- o Derating - Ambient temperature and power are the principal stress parameters for fixed wirewound resistors. For MIL-R-39009 type resistors the chassis-area is a critical parameter. With a reduction in the chassis-area, the power must be derated. The derating levels are shown in Table 1.4-4.

TABLE 1.4-4: DERATING FOR RESISTORS, FIXED WIREWOUND
DEFINED BY MIL-R-26, MIL-R-18546, MIL-R-39005, MIL-R-39007, MIL-R-39009

		LEVEL I	LEVEL II	LEVEL III
POWER (% OF RATED VALUE)	ALL RESISTORS	50	50	50
TEMPERATURE DERATING (°C) (FROM MAX LIMIT)	MIL-R-26	160	160	160
	MIL-R-18546	125	125	125
	MIL-R-39005	10	10	10
	MIL-R-39007	125	125	125
	MIL-R-39009	125	125	125

1.4.2.5 Variable Non-wirewound Resistors

- o Application - For this resistor group, the conducting element determines the maximum operating temperature and power rating. MIL-R-94 type resistors should not be used at potential to ground greater than 500V peak. Secondary insulation is needed for MIL-R-22097 and MIL-R-39035 resistors for voltages 250 volts rms or higher between the resistor and the ground surface. MIL-R-30923 type resistors are not recommended for new designs due to contact resistance variations. MIL-R-23285 type resistors are suitable for potentiometer applications where high precision is not required.

Derating - Ambient temperature and power are the principal stress parameters for variable non-wirewound resistors. The derating levels are shown in Table 1.4-5.

TABLE 1.4-5: DERATING FOR RESISTORS, VARIABLE
NON-WIREWOUND DEFINED BY MIL-R-94,
MIL-R-22097, MIL-R-23285, MIL-R-39023,
MIL-R-39035

		LEVEL I	LEVEL II	LEVEL III
POWER (% OF RATED VALUE)	MIL-R-94	30	50	50
	MIL-R-22097	30	50	50
	MIL-R-23285	50	50	50
	MIL-R-39023	NR*	50	50
	MIL-R-39035	30	50	50
TEMPERATURE DERATING (°C) (FROM MAX LIMIT)	MIL-R-94	35	25	25
	MIL-R-22097	45	35	35
	MIL-R-23285	20	20	20
	MIL-R-39023	NR	15	15
	MIL-R-39035	45	35	35

*NR - NOT RECOMMENDED

1.4.2.6 Variable Wirewound Resistors

- o Application - This resistor group is used as rheostats or voltage dividers. For MIL-R-22 type resistors operation at ambient temperatures greater than 125°C can damage the resistor. In addition, the resistor is unenclosed and can be effected by environmental conditions such as moisture. Secondary insulation is needed for MIL-R-27208 and MIL-R-39015 for voltages higher than 250 volts rms between the resistor and ground surface. MIL-R-12934 and MIL-R-39002 type resistors are not recommended for Level I application due to the contact resistance variation.
- o Derating - Ambient temperature and power are the principal stress parameters for variable wirewound resistors. The derating levels are shown in Table 1.4-6.

TABLE 1.4-6: DERATING FOR RESISTORS, VARIABLE WIREWOUND
DEFINED BY MIL-R-19, MIL-R-22, MIL-R-12934
MIL-R-27208, MIL-R-39002, MIL-R-39015

		LEVEL I	LEVEL II	LEVEL III
POWER (% OF RATED VALUE)	MIL-R-19	30	50	50
	MIL-R-22	NR*	NR	70
	MIL-R-12934	NR	50	50
	MIL-R-27208	30	50	50
	MIL-R-39002	NR	50	50
	MIL-R-39015	30	50	50
TEMPERATURE DERATING (°C) (FROM MAX LIMIT)	MIL-R-19	45	35	35
	MIL-R-22	NR	NR	10
	MIL-R-12934	NR	20	20
	MIL-R-27208	45	35	35
	MIL-R-39002	NR	20	20
	MIL-R-39015	45	35	35

*NR - NOT RECOMMENDED

1.4.2.7 Thermistor (Thermally Sensitive Resistor)

- o Application - Operation above the maximum hot spot temperature will produce permanent resistance changes. Use current limiting resistors to prevent the negative coefficient type from going into thermal runaway. Never exceed the maximum current or power ratings.
- o Derating - Ambient temperature and power are the principal stress parameters for thermistor resistors. The derating levels are shown in Table 1.4-7.

TABLE 1.4-7: DERATING FOR THERMISTORS
DEFINED BY MIL-T-23648

	LEVEL I	LEVEL II	LEVEL III
POWER (% OF RATED VALUE)	50	50	50
TEMPERATURE DERATING (°C) (FROM MAX LIMIT)	20	20	20

1.5 Capacitor Derating Criteria

1.5.1 General - This section supplies the derating levels and application guidelines for capacitors. The principal stress factors for capacitors are temperature (including the capacitor's case temperature rise from AC loading), and DC and/or AC voltage. Therefore, decreasing the temperature or the voltage will extend the lifetime.

1.5.2 Capacitor Types - The capacitor types that will be covered in this section are defined by the following Military Specifications:

PAPER/PLASTIC FILM

- MIL-C-11693 Capacitors, Fixed, Paper, Metallized Paper, Metallized Plastic, RFI Feed-Thru, Established Reliability and Non-Established Reliability (Style CZR and CZ)
- MIL-C-19978 Capacitors, Fixed, Plastic (or Paper-Plastic,) Established and Non-Established Reliability, (Style CQR and CQ)
- MIL-C-39022 Capacitors, Fixed, Metallized, Paper-Plastic Film or Plastic Film Dielectric, Established Reliability, (Style CHR)
- MIL-C-55514 Capacitors, Plastic, Metallized Plastic, Established Reliability, (Style CFR)
- MIL-C-83421 Capacitors, Super-Metallized Plastic, Established Reliability, (Style CRH)

MICA

- MIL-C-10950 Capacitors, Fixed, Mica, Button Style, (Style CB)
- MIL-C-39001 Capacitors, Fixed, Mica, Established Reliability, (Style CMR)

GLASS

- MIL-C-23269 Capacitors, Fixed, Glass, Established Reliability (Style CYR)

CERAMIC

MIL-C-20 Capacitors, Fixed, Ceramic (Temperature Compensating), (Style CCR)
MIL-C-11015 Capacitors, Fixed, Ceramic (General Purpose), (Style CK)
MIL-C-39014 Capacitors, Fixed, Ceramic (General Purpose), Established Reliability, (Style CKR)

ELECTROLYTIC

MIL-C-62 Capacitors, Fixed, Electrolytic (DC, Aluminum, Dry Electrolyte, Polarized), (Style CE)
MIL-C-39003 Capacitors, Fixed, Electrolytic, Tantalum, Solid Electrolyte, Established Reliability, (Style CSR)
MIL-C-39006 Capacitors, Fixed Electrolytic, Tantalum, Non-solid Electrolyte, Established Reliability, (Style CLR)
MIL-C-39018 Capacitors, Fixed, Electrolytic, Aluminum Oxide, (Style CU)

VARIABLE CAPACITORS

MIL-C-81 Capacitors, Variable, Ceramic, (Style CV)
MIL-C-14409 Capacitors, Variable, Piston Type, Tubular Trimmer, (Style PC)

1.5.2.1 Fixed (Paper/Plastic) Film Capacitors

- o Application - This group of capacitors has high insulation resistance, low dielectric absorption or low loss factor over wide temperature ranges with the AC component of impressed voltage ranging from small to more than 50% of the DC voltage rating. MIL-C-19978 capacitors are not recommended where heavy transient or pulse currents are encountered. MIL-C-55514 capacitors are not recommended for space application where degassing is not permitted.
- o Derating - Ambient temperature and DC voltage are the principal stress parameters for fixed film capacitors. For MIL-C-11693 capacitors, the maximum line current should be 80% of the rated value. The derating levels are shown in Table 1.5-1.

TABLE 1.5-1: DERATING FOR CAPACITORS, FIXED FILM
DEFINED BY MIL-C-11693, MIL-C-19978,
MIL-C-39022, MIL-C-55514, MIL-C-83421

	LEVEL I	LEVEL II	LEVEL III
DC VOLTAGE (% OF RATED VALUE)	50	60	60
TEMPERATURE DERATING (°C) (FROM MAX LIMIT)	10	10	10

1.5.2.2 Fixed Mica Capacitors

- o Application - Due to the inherent characteristics of the dielectric, mica capacitors are small, have good stability and are highly reliable. MIL-C-10950 may fail from silver-ion migration if exposed to DC voltage stresses, humidity and high temperature.
- o Derating - Ambient temperature and DC voltage are the principal stress parameters for fixed mica capacitors. The derating levels are shown in Table 1.5-2.

	LEVEL I	LEVEL II	LEVEL III
DC VOLTAGE (% OF RATED VALUE)	50	60	60
TEMPERATURE DERATING (°C) (FROM MAX LIMIT)	10	10	10

1.5.2.3 Fixed Glass Capacitors

- o Application - Fixed glass capacitors have a low dissipation factor, high insulation resistance, high temperature stability and high frequency stability up to 500 Mhz.
- o Derating - Ambient temperature and DC voltage are the principal stress parameters for fixed glass capacitors. The derating levels are shown in Table 1.5-3.

TABLE 1.5-3: DERATING FOR CAPACITORS, FIXED
GLASS DEFINED BY MIL-C-23269

	LEVEL I	LEVEL II	LEVEL III
DC VOLTAGE (% OF RATED VALUE)	50	60	60
TEMPERATURE DERATING (°C) (FROM MAX LIMIT)	10	10	10

1.5.2.4 Fixed Ceramic Capacitors

- o Application - Excessive heat used in soldering the leads may damage the encapsulation and weaken the electrode to terminal lead contact.
- o Derating - Ambient temperature and DC voltage are the principal stress parameters for fixed ceramic capacitors. The derating levels are shown in Table 1.5-4.

TABLE 1.5-4: DERATING FOR CAPACITORS, FIXED
CERAMIC DEFINED BY MIL-C-20,
MIL-C-11015, MIL-C-39014

	LEVEL I	LEVEL II	LEVEL III
DC VOLTAGE (% OF RATED VALUE)	50	60	60
TEMPERATURE DERATING (°C) (FROM MAX LIMIT)	10	10	10

1.5.2.5 Fixed Electrolytic (Aluminum) Capacitors

- o Application - Aluminum electrolytic capacitors provide the smallest volume, mass and cost per microfarad except for tantalum capacitors. These capacitors are not hermetically sealed and are not recommended for airborne equipment application since they should not be subjected to low barometric pressure and low temperature at high altitudes.
- o Derating - Ambient temperature and DC voltage are the principal stress parameters for fixed electrolytic capacitors. The initial surge current and ripple current should be 70% of maximum rated. The derating levels are shown in Table 1.5-5.

TABLE 1.5-5: DERATING FOR CAPACITORS, FIXED
ALUMINUM ELECTROLYTIC DEFINED
BY MIL-C-62, MIL-C-39018

	LEVEL I	LEVEL II	LEVEL III
DC VOLTAGE (% OF RATED VALUE)	NR*	NR	80
TEMPERATURE DERATING (°C) (FROM MAX LIMIT)	NR	NR	20

*NR - NOT RECOMMENDED

1.5.2.6 Fixed Electrolytic (Solid) Tantalum Capacitors

- o Application - A minimum circuit impedance of three ohms per applied volt should be utilized to attain improved reliability. These capacitors are not to be operated with reverse ripple current.
- o Derating - Ambient temperature and DC voltage are the principal stress parameters for fixed electrolytic tantalum capacitors. The initial surge current and ripple current should be 70% of maximum rated. The derating levels are shown in Table 1.5-6.

TABLE 1.5-6: DERATING FOR CAPACITORS, FIXED ELECTROLYTIC
(SOLID) TANTALUM DEFINED BY MIL-C-39003

	LEVEL I	LEVEL II	LEVEL III
DC VOLTAGE (% OF RATED VALUE)	50	60	60
TEMPERATURE DERATING (°C) (FROM MAX LIMIT)	20	20	20

1.5.2.7 Fixed Electrolytic (Nonsolid) Tantalum Capacitors

- o Application - No reverse voltage should be permitted as the reverse voltage produces large currents and removal of silver into solution.
- o Derating - Ambient temperature and DC voltage are the principal stress parameters for fixed electrolytic nonsolid tantalum capacitors. The initial surge current and ripple current should be 70% of maximum rated. The derating levels are shown in Table 1.5-7.

TABLE 1.5-7: DERATING FOR CAPACITORS, FIXED ELECTROLYTIC
(NONSOLID) TANTALUM DEFINED BY MIL-C-39006

	LEVEL I	LEVEL II	LEVEL III
DC VOLTAGE (% OF RATED VALUE)	50	60	60
TEMPERATURE DERATING (°C) (FROM MAX LIMIT)	20	20	20

1.5.2.8 Variable (Piston Type, Tubular, Trimmer) Capacitors

- o Application - These capacitors are small, sealed, tubular trimmers designed for use where fine tuning adjustments are periodically required.
- o Derating - Ambient temperature and DC voltage are the principal stress parameters for variable capacitors. The derating levels are shown in Table 1.5-8.

TABLE 1.5-8: DERATING FOR CAPACITORS, VARIABLE
(PISTON TYPE, TUBULAR, TRIMMER)
DEFINED BY MIL-C-14409

	LEVEL I	LEVEL II	LEVEL III
DC VOLTAGE (% OF RATED VALUE)	40	50	50
TEMPERATURE DERATING (°C) (FROM MAX LIMIT)	10	10	10

1.5.2.9 Variable, Ceramic Capacitors

- o Application - The temperature sensitivity is nonlinear over the capacitance range; therefore, these capacitors should not be designed into circuits as temperature compensating units.
- o Derating - Ambient temperature and DC voltage are the principal stress parameters for variable ceramic capacitors. The derating levels are shown in Table 1.5-9.

TABLE 1.5-9: DERATING FOR CAPACITORS, VARIABLE CERAMIC
DEFINED BY MIL-C-81

	LEVEL I	LEVEL II	LEVEL III
DC VOLTAGE (% OF RATED VALUE)	30	50	50
TEMPERATURE DERATING (°C) (FROM MAX LIMIT)	10	10	10

1.6 Inductive Devices Derating Criteria

1.6.1 General - This section supplies the derating parameters and application guidelines for inductive devices. The reliability of inductive devices is a function of operating hot spot temperature as it relates to the insulation capability, operating current, in-rush transients, and dielectric stress. The method of computing the hot-spot temperature is given in MIL-HDBK-217D.

1.6.2 Inductor Types - The inductive device types covered in this section are: MIL-T-27, MIL-T-15305, MIL-T-21038, MIL-T-55631 and MIL-C-39010.

- o Application - The winding voltage should be kept at the nominal vendor specified value to prevent insulation breakdown which is the major failure mode for inductive devices. Operation at lower than designed frequency range should not be allowed as overheating and core saturation may result. The devices must be designed for the proper temperature range in which it is to operate.
- o Derating - Frequency and winding voltage are NOT derated. The parameters to be derated are hot spot temperature, maximum current, in-rush transients and dielectric stress and are shown in Table 1.6-1.

TABLE 1.6-1: DERATING FOR INDUCTORS

	LEVEL I	LEVEL II	LEVEL III
TEMPERATURE DERATING (FROM MAX HOT-SPOT)	40	25	15
OPERATING CURRENT (% OF RATED VALUE)	60	60	60
TRANSIENT VOLTAGE (% OF RATED VALUE)	90	90	90
DIELECTRIC WITHSTANDING VOLTAGE (% OF RATED VALUE)	50	50	50

1.7 Relay Derating Criteria

1.7.1 General - This section supplies the derating parameters and application guidelines for relays.

1.7.2 Relay Types - Four major groups of relays are covered in this section and are: electromechanical relays, solid state relays, hybrid electro-mechanical and hybrid solid state relays.

- o Application - For mechanical relays the circuits to be switched should be designed to minimize stresses on the relay contacts. Nonresistive load switching requires arc suppression design techniques to protect relay contacts. Pure solid state relays have no mechanical contacts. When using nonresistive loads, surge current can create high junction temperatures resulting in degradation or failure of the relay.

- o Derating - The principal parameters for relays are the continuous contact current, coil operating voltage and temperature. The derating guidelines are shown in Table 1.7-1.

TABLE 1.7-1: DERATING FOR RELAYS

	LEVEL I	LEVEL II	LEVEL III
RESISTIVE LOAD CURRENT (% OF RATED VALUE)	50	75	75
CAPACITIVE LOAD CURRENT (% OF RATED VALUE)	50	75	75
INDUCTIVE LOAD CURRENT (% OF RATED VALUE)	35	40	40
MOTOR LOAD CURRENT (% OF RATED VALUE)	15	20	20
LAMP (FILAMENT) LOAD CURRENT (% OF RATED VALUE)	08	10	10
CONTACT POWER (1) (% OF RATED VALUE)	40	50	50
COIL OPERATING VOLTAGE (% OF RATED VALUE)	90	90	90
TEMPERATURE DERATING (°C) (FROM MAX LIMIT)	20	20	20

(1) Applicable to reed, mercury wetted or other loads rated in watt or volt amperes.

1.8 Switch Derating Criteria

1.8.1 General - This section supplies the derating parameters and application criteria for switches.

1.8.2 Switch Type - Four major groups of switches are covered, and they are: toggle, sensitive, rotary and pushbutton.

- o Application - Thermal and altitude variations must be considered as moisture may cause contact contamination or short circuits. Positive break toggle switches are preferred for high current levels. Sealed switches should be used in humid or dirty environments.

- o Derating - The contact current, voltage and power are the principal stress parameters. The derating levels are listed in Table 1.8-1.

TABLE 1.8-1: DERATING FOR SWITCHES

	LEVEL I	LEVEL II	LEVEL III
RESISTIVE LOAD CURRENT (% OF RATED VALUE)	50	75	75
CAPACITIVE LOAD CURRENT (% OF RATED VALUE)	50	75	75
INDUCTIVE LOAD CURRENT (% OF RATED VALUE)	30	40	40
MOTOR LOAD CURRENT (% OF RATED VALUE)	15	20	20
LAMP (FILAMENT) LOAD CURRENT (% OF RATED VALUE)	08	10	10
CONTACT POWER (1) (% OF RATED VALUE)	40	50	50
CONTACT VOLTAGE (% OF RATED VALUE)	40	50	50

- (1) When contacts are rated for power or volt-ampere capacity such as with reed switches or mercury switch.

1.9 Connector Derating Criteria

1.9.1 General - The primary factors affecting the failure rate of connectors are insert material, contact current, number of active contacts, mate and unmate cycling and the environment in which it is operated. The rating of a connector is determined by the temperature of the insert material.

1.9.2 Connector Types - Three classes of connectors are covered in this section and they are: circular, printed wire board and coaxial.

- o Application - Scoop-proof connectors should be considered for designs susceptible to bent pin failures. When pins are connected in parallel at the connector to increase the current capacity, allow for a minimum of 25% surplus of pins over that required to meet the 50% derating for each pin.
- o Derating - Voltage, current and temperature are the stress parameters that will be derated for connectors. The derating levels are shown in Table 1.9-1.

TABLE 1.9-1: DERATING FOR CONNECTORS

	LEVEL I	LEVEL II	LEVEL III
AC/DC VOLTAGE (% OF RATED VALUE)	50	70	70
CURRENT (% OF RATED VALUE)	50	70	70
INSERT TEMPERATURE DERATING (°C) (1) (FROM MAX LIMIT)	50	25	25

(1) Ambient temperature is that temperature in which the connector will operate. Heating factor is the temperature rise caused by power transmission through the contacts.

1.10 Rotating Device Derating Criteria

1.10.1 General - The bearing load, winding temperature and the ambient temperature of operation are the principal stress factors for rotating devices.

1.10.2 Rotating Device Types - The types covered in this section are: motors, synchros, resolvers and motor driven elapsed time meters.

- o Application - Excessive loads or low speed can create high winding temperature, and excessive bearing loads. Moisture should be minimized to prevent corrosion, insulation degradation and low resistance to electrical leakage.
- o Derating - Operating temperature and bearing load are the parameters to be derated. The levels are shown in Table 1.10-1.

TABLE 1.10-1: DERATING FOR ROTATING DEVICES

	LEVEL I	LEVEL II	LEVEL III
TEMPERATURE DERATING (°C) (FROM MAX LIMIT)	40	25	15
BEARING LOAD (% OF RATED VALUE)	75	90	90

1.11 Lamp Derating Criteria

1.11.1 General - The selected derating levels in this section are based upon review of historical applications and engineering judgment to balance the increased reliability against the relative constraints placed upon design freedom.

1.11.2 Lamp Types - This section will cover the derating for incandescent and gaseous (neon-argon) lamps.

1.11.2.1 Incandescent Lamps

- o Application - Incandescent lamps should not be exposed to extreme shock or vibration near the resonant frequency of the filament. Temperature cycling is damaging to incandescent lamps.
- o Derating - The derating for all three levels is 94% of the rated voltage if operated in normal environments. This derating will double the life of the lamp with only a 16% drop in light output.

1.11.2.2 Neon Lamp

- o Application - The starting and sustaining voltage levels are lamp characteristics and cannot be derated. The starting voltage level can be increased for a quicker response time, but the life expectancy will be decreased.
- o Derating - Current through the lamp is the principal stress parameter. The current derating for all three levels is 94% of the rated current. With a derating of 94%, the life expectancy will double and the output will only be decreased by 16%.

1.12 Circuit Breaker Derating Criteria

1.12.1 General - Current through a circuit breaker is the principal derating stress parameter. The current derating for Level I is 75% of the rated level and for Levels II and III, use 80% of the rated level. At these levels, the ability to protect the circuit from a large overload is still available.

1.13 Fuse Derating Criteria

1.13.1 General - Current is the principal derating stress parameter for fuses. The current derating for fuses is 50% of the rated value for Levels I, II, and III. There is an additional derating of 0.5%/°C for an increase in the ambient temperature above 25°C. Derating of the fuse voltage is 20-40% for fuse current ratings of 1/2 A or less.

1.14 Crystal Derating Criteria

1.14.1 General - The driving power for most crystal units cannot be derated since the rated frequency may not be obtainable. Consult the appropriate specification or manufacturer's literature for possible exceptions. The operating temperature of the crystal must be maintained between the maximum and minimum limits in order to achieve the rated frequency.

1.15 Tube Derating Criteria

1.15.1 General - The derating levels selected in this section are based upon engineering judgment by consideration of the device construction and materials. In many cases, due to the operative nature of the devices, derating itself is inappropriate. However, where practical, the design should strive to give the maximum stress margin (below maximum rated) practical when considered against the design difficulties thus incurred.

1.15.2 Tube Types - This section covers cathode ray tubes and microwave tubes of the following types; traveling wave tubes, magnetrons and klystrons.

1.15.2.1 Cathode Ray Tube

- o Application and Derating - The design of systems using cathode ray tubes is highly dependent on human factors such as visibility, size, color, readability, etc. Because of the specialized nature of the design field and of the data, it is not practical to establish generalized application and derating

guidelines. However, with vacuum tube devices, the bulb, and the cathode temperatures are important for reliability. Consult specifications and manufacturer's literature for the optimum conditions for minimum failure rates. Also, consideration can be given to maintaining cathode temperature at a reduced temperature during "off" conditions. This will reduce effects of cold in-rush current and thermal cycling. Most failures are associated with cathode failure due to thermal effects or gun assembly failure due to mechanical stresses from vibration or shock.

1.15.2.2 Microwave Tube

- o Application - The design usage of microwave tubes is highly specialized and there is insufficient data to define derating guidelines for all conditions. Use the failure rate prediction methods of MIL-HDBK-217D to optimize design and usage for minimum failure rate.
- o Derating - The derating parameters for all levels are shown in Table 1.15-1.

TABLE 1.15-1: DERATING FOR MICROWAVE TUBES

	LEVELS I, II & III
TEMPERATURE DERATING (°C) RATING (FROM MAX LIMIT)	20
POWER OUTPUT (% OF RATED VALUE)	80
REFLECTED POWER (% OF RATED VALUE)	50
DUTY CYCLE (% OF RATED VALUE)	75

1.16 Laser Derating Criteria

1.16.1 General - Laser system design is a specialized field where the operating parameters of each type are unique and interdependent. Develop designs for minimum predicted failure rate using the failure rate models of MIL-HDBK-217D and follow manufacturer's recommendations for operating parameters and conditions not defined by the failure rate models.

1.17 Vibration Derating Criteria

1.17.1 General - Vibrators are not recommended for use in electrical circuits because of limited cycling life. If a vibrator device is needed, the use of a solid state device like a high power switching transistor, is recommended.

1.18 Surface Acoustical Wave Device Derating Criteria

1.18.1 General - SAW devices are currently being used as delay lines, oscillators, resonators and filters. The device consists of the SAW element on its piezoelectric substrate plus any auxiliary elements, such as an amplifier or matching elements, and packaging of the complete device. The most commonly used substrate material is quartz due to its temperature stability over a wide range.

- o Application - SAW devices are passive and operate at low power levels. As a result, heat generation is minimal. The devices surrounding the SAW and the operating temperature (ambient) become the major concerns when temperatures rise. Precautions should be taken to ensure that the surrounding devices do not create an unstable operating environment. The frequency stability demonstrated by the SAW device is a design requirement which can cause part degradation if it is not controlled. These devices have also exhibited sensitivity to electrostatic discharge.
- o Derating - Three derating levels are not applicable for SAW devices, due to their passive operative nature. Input power and operating temperature are the two parameters that require limiting. Derating for SAW devices is shown in Table 1.18-1.

TABLE 1.18-1 DERATING FOR SAW DEVICES

	CENTER FREQUENCY (MHz)	
	> 500	< 500
INPUT POWER (dB)	13	18
TEMPERATURE (°C) (OPERATING MAXIMUM)	125	125

1.19 Fiber Optic Components Derating Criteria

1.19.1 General - The two major source types, light emitting diodes (LEDs) and injection laser diodes (ILDs), share most of the failure mechanisms and stress factors. Application choice of the two device types is dependent on two parameters: optical power and bandwidth. ILDs are capable of coupled power to the fiber in the range of a few milliwatts and bandwidths in the low gigahertz region while LEDs are generally capable of only a few hundred microwatts of coupled power and a bandwidth in the order of a few hundred megahertz.

1.19.2 Fiber Optic Component Types - The component types covered in this section are: optical sources, optical detectors, cables and connectors.

1.19.2.1 Optical Sources (ILD and LED)

- o Application - Power supplies for ILDs must be designed to eliminate overcurrent pulses which can cause catastrophic failure by facet damage. Output power should be given a 3dB margin to account for gradual degradation. Thermal or mechanical shock cause dark line defects (crystal lattice defects) to grow and will reduce output power. Stress screening should be used to eliminate devices with dark line defects.
- o Derating - Primary stress factors for optical sources are temperature (ILD and LED) voltage-current power dissipation (LED), and optical power dissipation (ILD). The recommended derating factors are shown in Table 1.19-1.

TABLE 1.19-1: DERATING FOR OPTICAL SENSORS

	LEVEL I	LEVEL II	LEVEL III
MAXIMUM JUNCTION TEMPERATURE (°C) (FOR LED & ILD)	95	105	110
AVERAGE FORWARD CURRENT (% OF RATED VALUE) (FOR LED)	50	65	75
POWER OUTPUT (% OF RATED VALUE) (FOR ILD)	50	60	70

1.19.2.2 Optical Detectors (PIN and Avalanche Photo Diodes)

- o Application - Power derating is not necessary because internal dissipation is not significant. Reverse voltage cannot be derated for the avalanche photo diode (APD) as the voltage is used to set or adjust device gain and is typically set slightly below the breakdown voltage.
- o Derating - The primary stress factors for optical detectors are temperature (PIN & APD) and reverse voltage for PIN diodes. The recommended derating factors are shown in Table 1.19-2.

TABLE 1.19-2: OPTICAL DETECTOR DERATING

	LEVEL I	LEVEL II	LEVEL III
MAXIMUM JUNCTION TEMPERATURE (°C) (FOR PIN & APD)	95	105	125
REVERSE VOLTAGE (% OF RATED VALUE) (FOR PIN)	70	70	70

1.19.2.3 Fiber Optic Cables

- o Application - Cable construction is the key to high reliability in the particular applications of fiber optic cables. The use of strength members, buffers, jackets, and moisture barriers in the development of optimum cable designs should be considered. New products procured under specification control for use outside of known performance levels should be qualified before use.
- o Derating - Primary stress factors should be derated as follows:
 - Temperature: 20°C inside both upper and lower limits.
 - Tension fiber: 20% of proof test.
 - Tension cable: 50% of the rated tensile.
 - Bend radius: 200% of minimum.

1.19.2.4 Fiber Optic Connectors

- o Application and Derating - The primary degrading environment is temperature. See derating for conventional connectors for derating guidelines.

Attachment 2

DERATING VERIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

1. Verification will be conducted to assure that parts are operating within their specified derated values. The verification will be by measurements of the more critical derating parameters for a selected sample of parts. The parameters that are to be measured are the more significant failure drivers.

2. Contractors are encouraged to test for derating during their engineering test and evaluation.

3. Government monitored, Development Test and Evaluation (DT&E) will be performed in accordance with the contractor-prepared, government-approved test plan and procedure to verify derating. Testing for derating of parts will be performed in conjunction with the high operating temperature testing of the equipment containing the parts.

4. The minimum requirements for the test plan are as follows:

a. Derating parameters will be verified for seven percent of the total parts in each newly developed or modified equipment. This will include at least five percent of the active parts (integrated circuits and semiconductors) and no more than two percent of the passive parts (resistors, capacitors, etc.).

b. The more critically stressed parts will be selected for verification using the following criteria:

(1) Derating that is close to the design limit for the part.

(2) High failure rate parts that are identified by MIL-HDBK-217D, other data or by tests on early equipment design models.

(3) More highly stressed circuits or equipment locations that have been determined by analyses or other means. While this criteria is more oriented toward thermal hot-spots analysis and surveys, it also applies to electrical stresses.

(4) The parts to be verified will constitute a representative physical distribution throughout the equipment.

c. The contractor prepared test plan will list all parts identified to be critical by the above criteria. The recommended parts to be verified will then be selected from this list. The rationale for the selection of each part will be provided in the test plan (e.g., by indicating which of the above four criteria apply for each selected part).

d. The contractor prepared test procedure will define the specific methods and techniques for measuring each derating parameter. As a minimum, measurements for each class of part shall be as follows:

<u>Section</u>	<u>Part Class</u>	<u>Measured Derating Parameter</u>
1.1	Microcircuits	Junction Temperature
1.2	Transistors	Junction Temperature
1.3	Diodes (except axial lead) Diodes (axial lead)	Junction Temperature Reverse Voltage
1.4	Resistors	Power Dissipation
1.5	Capacitors	DC Voltage
1.6	Inductors	Temperature
1.7	Relays	Load Current and Temperature
1.8	Switches	Load Current and Contact Voltage
1.9	Connectors	Current
1.10	Rotating Devices	Temperature
1.11	Lamps	Voltage
1.12	Circuit Breakers	Current
1.13	Fuses	Current
1.14	Crystals	Temperature
1.15	Tubes	Not Applicable
1.16	Lasers	Not Applicable
1.17	Vibrators	Not Applicable
1.18	SAW Devices	Temperature
1.19	Fiber Optics	Temperature

e. Thermal stress measurements will be performed as follows or by contractor proposed, government approved alternate methods:

(1) Equipments containing parts for which derating is to be verified, will be operated at the maximum specified environment and power dissipation (i.e., duty cycle and load). The forced convection fluid (if necessary) will be provided at the specified maximum inlet temperature and minimum flow rate. Voltmeters, flowmeters and thermocouples will be used to ascertain that the specified conditions are met and maintained for the test duration.

(2) A thermal survey will be performed to identify hot spot locations resulting from the environmental conditions and equipment power dissipation. As a minimum, temperature shall be surveyed on the exposed area of the top cover for free convection and the heat sink for conduction, and measured in the forced convection fluid just before it exits the equipment. Results will be recorded and reported and used in the verification of thermal interfaces between an equipment and the system during system high temperature operating tests.

(3) Integrated Circuits - Thermocouples will be attached to the top center of ceramic dual-in-line packages, flatpacks, hermetic chip carriers and hybrid packages. A second set of thermocouples will be attached to the circuit board on which the IC's are mounted on the same side approximately 1/4" from each device being verified. This test is independent of the type of connection of the device to the circuit board and the type of construction of the circuit board. Determination of the derating level will be made by using the lid and board temperatures and the attached thermal figures. If the intersection of the lid and board temperatures is at or below the decision line and less than the truncation point on the appropriate figure, the device under test is derated at an acceptable level. Intersections above the decision line are unacceptable derating. Six thermal figures are provided covering the three derating levels (I, II, III) and seven categories of parts and package types. These figures are not applicable for non-hermetic (plastic) packages. The categories of integrated circuits and package types are as follows:

<u>Category</u>	<u>Type of IC</u>	<u>Package</u>
1	Linear	Dual-in-Line, Flatpack
2	Linear	Hermetic Chip Carrier
3	Digital	Dual-in-Line, Flatpack
4	Digital	Hermetic Chip Carrier
5	Hybrid	ALL
6	Complex	Dual-in-Line, Flatpack
7	Complex	Hermetic Chip Carrier

(4) Semiconductors - For devices packaged in "cans," the junction temperature will be determined by using two thermocouples, one attached to the top of the can and the other approximately 1/4" from the device on the circuit board. Acceptability of the derating of this part type will be made based on the appropriate thermal figure for cans (category eight). For stud packages, the junction temperature will be determined by use of one thermocouple attached to the ceramic ring or the heat sink. Values less than or equal to the specified level for junction temperature are acceptable. Values exceeding the specified level are unacceptable.

(5) Inductors, Relays and Rotating Devices - The temperature derating from the maximum limit shall be determined by attaching at least two thermocouples on the case or heat sink of the device. Acceptable levels will be determined by measuring the temperatures and comparing the highest value obtained with the specified value. Results higher than specified are unacceptable.

(6) Crystals, SAW Devices, and Fiber Optics - Contractor proposed government approved methods shall be used for temperature measurements.

f. Electrical stress measurements will be performed using the following criteria or contractor proposed government approved alternative method:

(1) The equipment will be operated at the worst case thermal conditions and power dissipation, as is required for thermal verification.

(2) Resistors - Power dissipation will be determined by measuring the DC voltage with a voltmeter. Using the minimum tolerance specified resistance at the maximum temperature, a calculation of power dissipation ($P=V^2/R$) will be performed. If this result is below the requirement, derating is acceptable. Calculations that exceed the requirement are unacceptable.

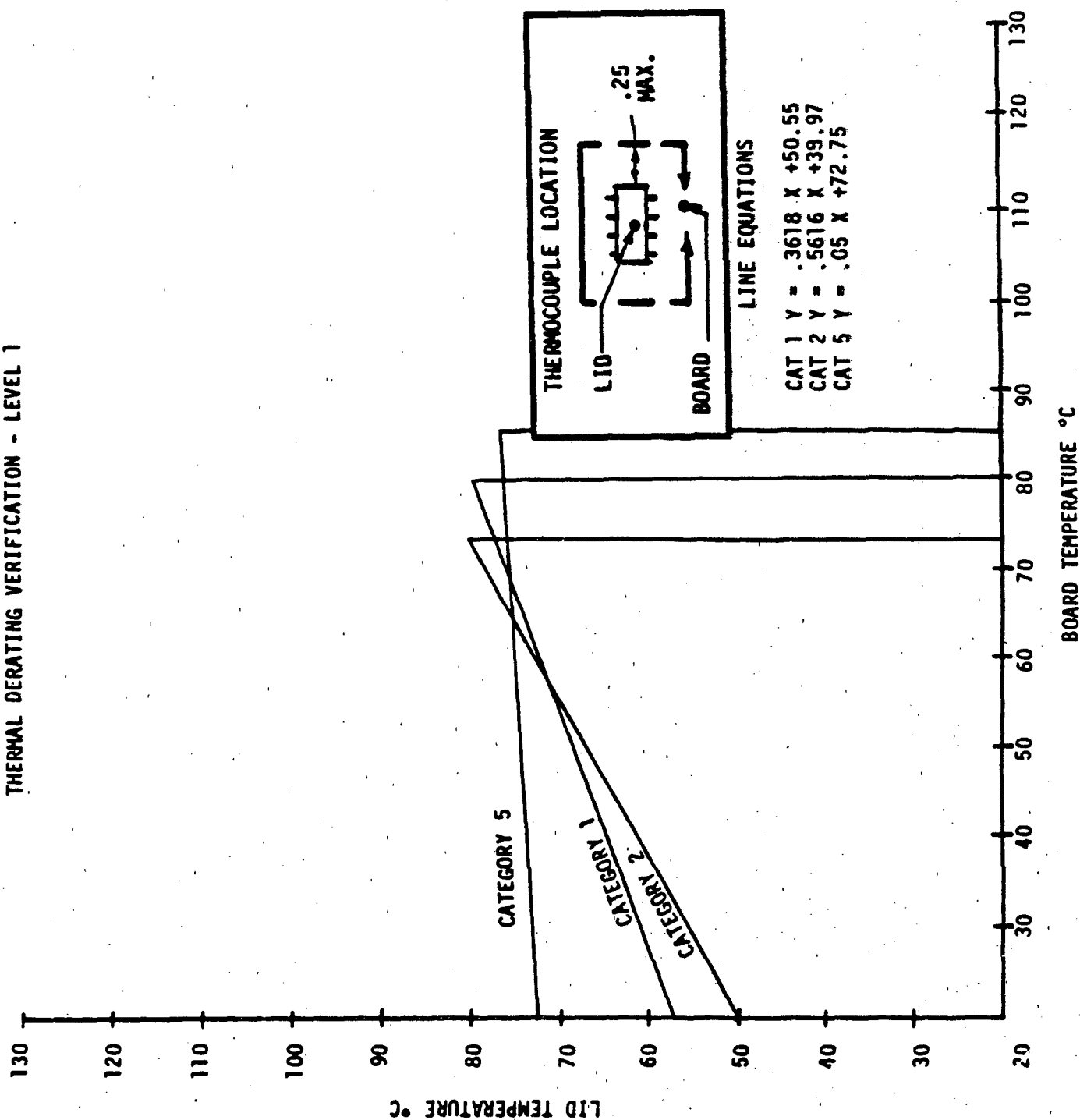
(3) Capacitors - The DC voltage for capacitors will be determined by measurement with a voltmeter. Results that are less than the specified derating value are acceptable derating. Results that exceed the requirement are unacceptable.

(4) Switches, Connectors, Lamps, Circuit Breakers and Fuses - Contractor proposed government approved methods shall be used for electrical stress measurements.

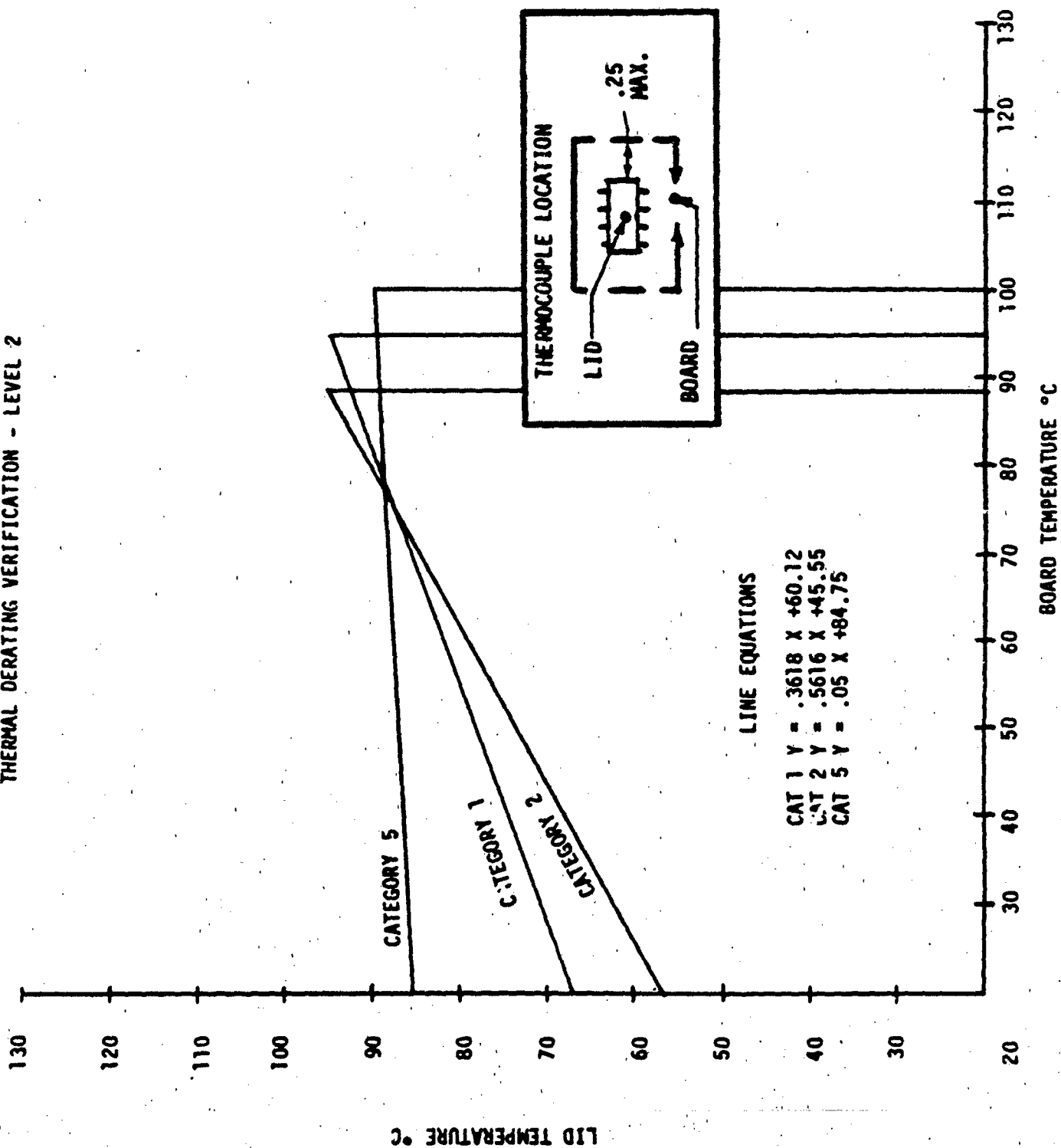
5. During the test plan approval process, the government may challenge the validity of the test methods and parts selected. Other parts, not to exceed seven percent of all parts, may be substituted. For a few critical parts, the government may direct measurement of more of the specified parameters.

6. The DT&E Test Report shall identify the derating verification deficiencies and the planned corrective action for each deficiency. Government acceptance of the derated design of an equipment will be by approval of the DT&E Test Report and the completion of the defined corrective actions.

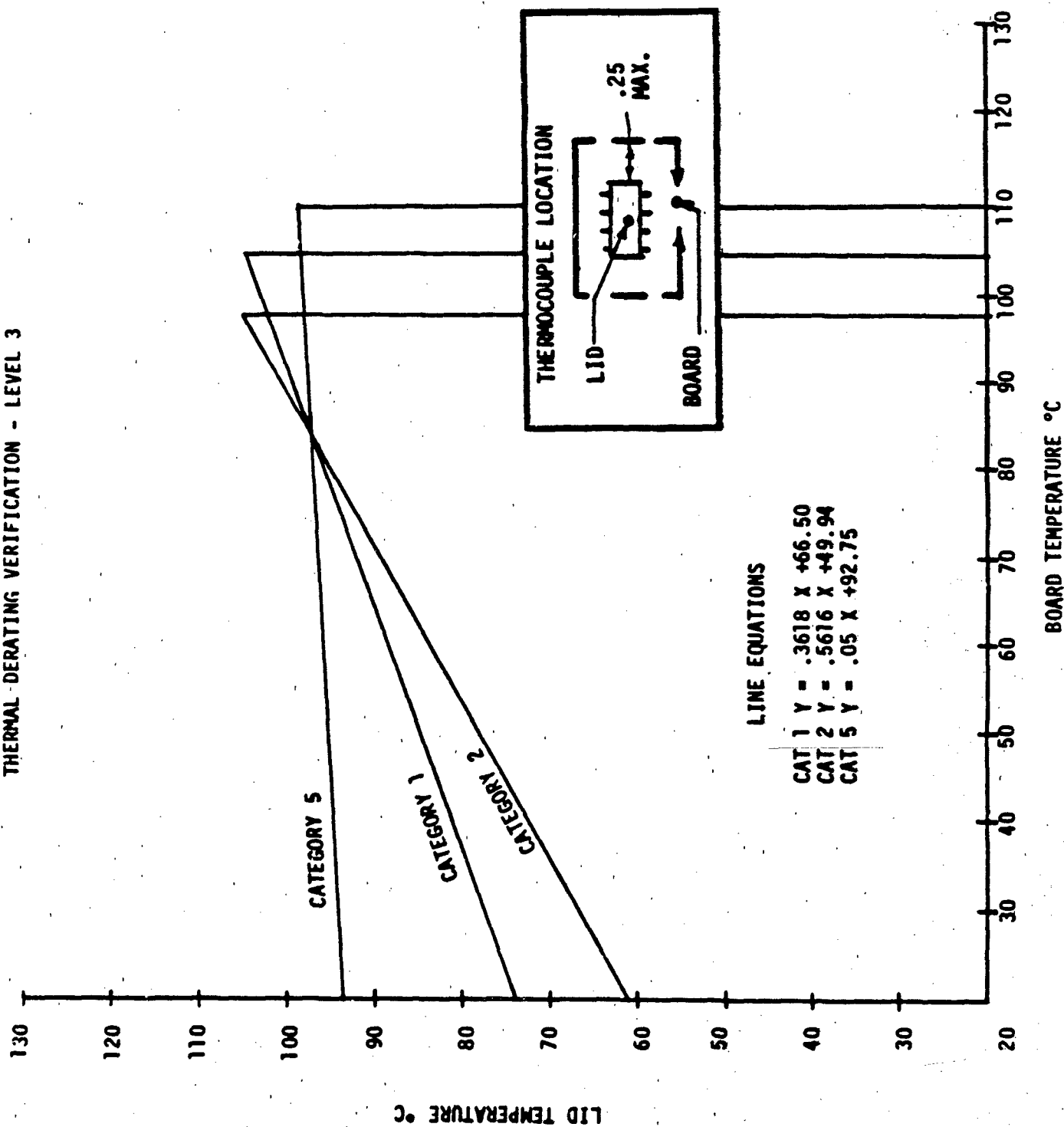
THERMAL DERATING VERIFICATION - LEVEL 1



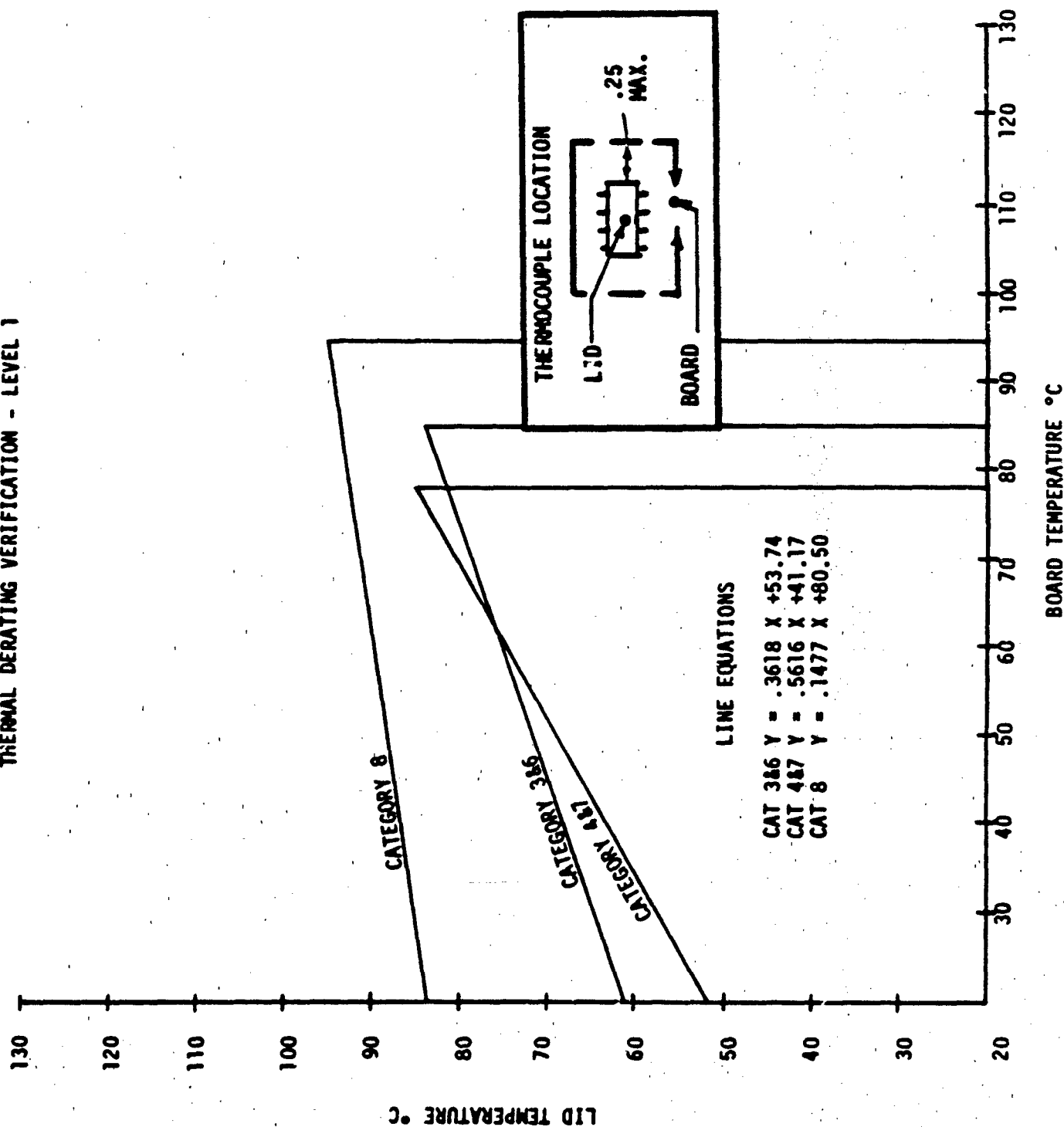
THERMAL DERATING VERIFICATION - LEVEL 2



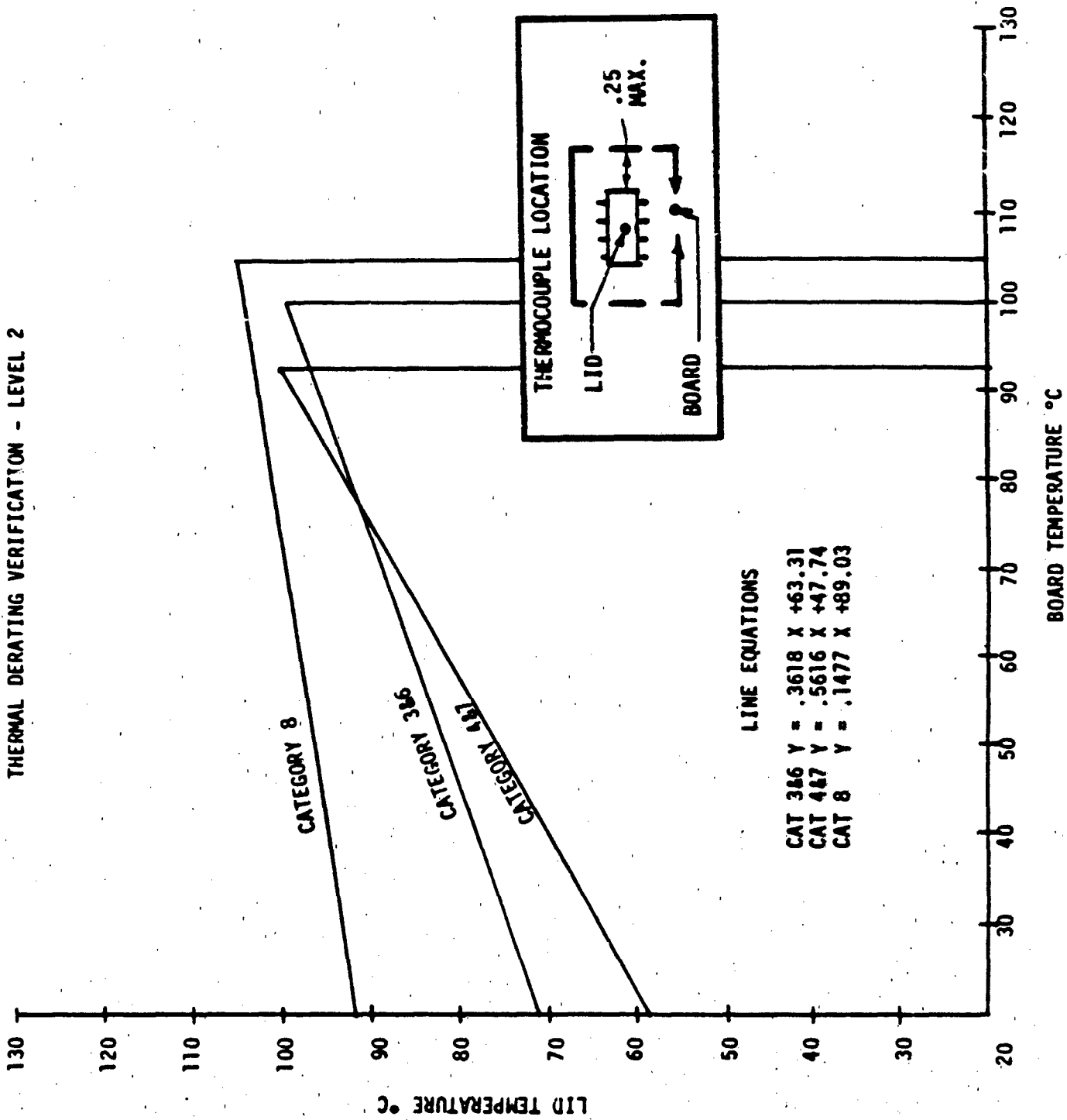
Thermal Derating Verification - Level 3

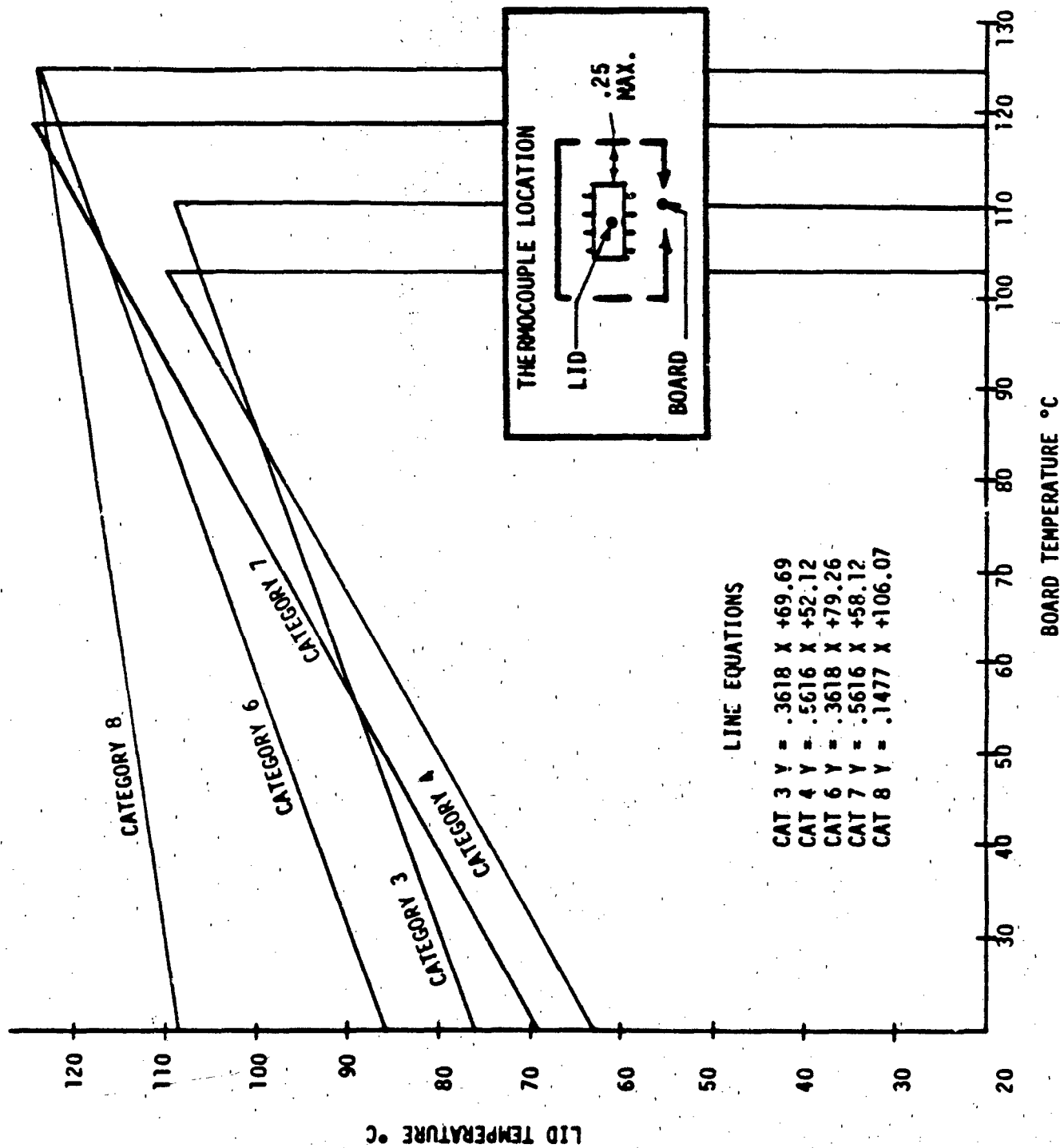


Thermal Derating Verification - Level 1



THERMAL DERATING VERIFICATION - LEVEL 2





Attachment 3

DERATING CRITERIA SUMMARY

3.1 General - This section provides a summary of most of the parts and stress parameters for quick reference. The detailed factors for each part are contained in Attachment 1. The summary is shown in Table 3-1.

TABLE 3-1: DERATING CRITERIA SUMMARY

		MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE ABSOLUTE VALUE OR PERCENT OF RATED VALUE		
PART TYPE	DERATING PARAMETER	LEVEL I	LEVEL II	LEVEL III
<u>MICROCIRCUITS</u>				
o Linear (Bipolar & MOS)	Supply Voltage	70%	80%	80%
	Input Voltage	60%	70%	70%
	Output Current	70%	75%	80%
	Max T _j (°C)	80	95	105
o Digital (Bipolar)	Supply Voltage	+/-3%	+/-5%	+/-5%
	Frequency	80%	90%	95%
	Output Current	80%	85%	90%
	Max T _j (°C)	85	100	110
o Digital (MOS)	Supply Voltage	70%	85%	85%
	Frequency	80%	80%	90%
	Output Current	80%	85%	90%
	Max T _j (°C)	85	100	110
o Hybrid	Thick film power density	50w/in ²	50w/in ²	50w/in ²
	Thin film power density	40w/in ²	40w/in ²	40w/in ²
	Max T _j (°C)	85	100	110
o Complex Micro- circuits (LSI, VHSIC, VLSI, Microprocessors)	Supply Voltage (BiPolar)	+/-3%	+/-5%	+/-5%
	Supply Voltage (% of Rated Value)	75%	80%	85%
	Frequency (Bipolar) (% of Absolute Maximum)	75%	80%	90%

		MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE ABSOLUTE VALUE OR PERCENT OF RATED VALUE		
PART TYPE	DERATING PARAMETER	LEVEL I	LEVEL II	LEVEL III
o Complex Micro- circuits (Memory)	Frequency (MOS) (% of Maximum Specified)	80%	80%	80%
	Output Current (MOS & Bipolar) (% of Rated Value)	70%	75%	80%
	Fan Out (Bipolar) (% of Maximum Specified)	70%	75%	80%
	Fan Out (MOS) (% of Maximum Specified)	80	80	90
	Maximum Junction Temperature (°C) (MOS & Bipolar)	85%	100%	125%
	Supply Voltage (Bipolar)	+/-3%	+/-5%	+/-5%
	Supply Voltage (% of Rated Value)	75%	80%	85%
	Output Current (MOS & Bipolar) (% of Rated Value)	70%	75%	80%
	Maximum Junction Temperature (°C) (MOS & Bipolar)	85%	100%	125%
TRANSISTORS				
o Bipolar (NPN & PNP)	Power Dissipation	50%	60%	70%
	Breakdown Voltage	60%	70%	70%
	Safe Operating Area	70%V _{ce} 60%I _c	70%V _{ce} 60%I _c	70%V _{ce} 60%I _c
	Max T _j (°C)	95	105	125
o Field-Effect (P Channel & N Channel)	Power Dissipation	50%	60%	70%
	Breakdown Voltage	60%	70%	70%
	Max T _j (°C)	95	105	125

		MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE ABSOLUTE VALUE OR PERCENT OF RATED VALUE		
PART TYPE	DERATING PARAMETER	LEVEL I	LEVEL II	LEVEL III
o Thyristors (SCR & Triac)	On-State Current (I_T) Off-State Voltage (VDM) Max T_j ($^{\circ}\text{C}$)	50% 70% 95	70% 70% 105	70% 70% 125
<u>DIODES</u>				
o Axial Lead (Small Signal/ Switch)	Forward Current Reverse Voltage Max T_j ($^{\circ}\text{C}$)	50% 70% 95	65% 70% 105	75% 70% 125
(Schottky/PIN)	Power Dissipation Reverse Voltage Max T_j ($^{\circ}\text{C}$)	50% 70% 95	60% 70% 105	70% 70% 125
o Power Rectifier	Forward Current Reverse Voltage Max T_j ($^{\circ}\text{C}$)	50% 70% 95	65% 70% 105	75% 70% 125
o Voltage - Regulator	Power Dissipation Max T_j ($^{\circ}\text{C}$)	50% 95	60% 105	70% 125
- Reference	Current I_{ZT} Max T_j ($^{\circ}\text{C}$)	Fixed Test 95	Fixed Test 105	Fixed Test 125
o Transient Suppressor	Power Dissipation Average Current Max T_j ($^{\circ}\text{C}$)	50% 50% 95	60% 65% 105	70% 75% 125
o Microwave	Power Dissipation Reverse Voltage Max T_j ($^{\circ}\text{C}$)	50% 70% 95	60% 70% 105	70% 70% 125
o LED	Forward Current Max T_j ($^{\circ}\text{C}$)	50% 95	65% 105	75% 110
<u>RESISTORS</u>				
o Composition	Power/Temp ($^{\circ}\text{C}$)(1)	50%/30	50%/30	50%/30
o Film	Power/Temp ($^{\circ}\text{C}$)	50%/40	50%/40	50%/40
o Wirewound				
Accurate	Power/Temp ($^{\circ}\text{C}$)	50%/10	50%/10	50%/10
Power	Power/Temp ($^{\circ}\text{C}$)	50%/125	50%/125	50%/125
o Variable				
Wirewound	Power/Temp ($^{\circ}\text{C}$)	30%/45	50%/35	50%/35
Non-Wire	Power/Temp ($^{\circ}\text{C}$)	30%/45	50%/35	50%/35
o Thermistor	Power/Temp ($^{\circ}\text{C}$)	50%/20	50%/20	50%/20

(1) Derating from Maximum Rated Temperature

		MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE ABSOLUTE VALUE OR PERCENT OF RATED VALUE		
PART TYPE	DERATING PARAMETER	LEVEL I	LEVEL II	LEVEL III
<u>CAPACITORS</u>				
o Film	Voltage/Temp (°C)(1)	50%/10	60%/10	60%/10
o Mica	Voltage/Temp (°C)	50%/10	60%/10	60%/10
o Glass	Voltage/Temp (°C)	50%/10	60%/10	60%/10
o Ceramic	Voltage/Temp (°C)	50%/10	60%/10	60%/10
o Electrolytic				
Aluminum	Voltage/Temp (°C)	NR (2)	NR	80%/20
Tantalum (Solid)	Voltage/Temp (°C)	50%/20	60%/20	60%/20
Tantalum (Non)	Voltage/Temp (°C)	50%/20	60%/20	60%/20
o Variable				
Piston	Voltage/Temp (°C)	40%/10	50%/10	50%/10
Ceramic	Voltage/Temp (°C)	30%/10	50%/10	50%/10
<u>INDUCTORS</u>				
o Pulse	Operating Current	60%	60%	60%
(XRFMS)	Dielectric Voltage	50%	50%	50%
	Temp (°C) (Hot Spot)	40	25	15
o Coils	Operating Current	60%	60%	60%
	Dielectric Voltage	50%	50%	50%
	Temp (°C) (Hot Spot)	40	25	15
<u>RELAYS</u>				
	Current (Resistive)	50%	75%	75%
	Current (Capacitive)	50%	75%	75%
	Current (Inductive)	35%	40%	40%
	Current (Motor)	15%	20%	20%
	Current (Lamp)	8%	10%	10%
	Contact Power	40%	50%	50%
	Temp (°C)	20	20	20
<u>SWITCHES</u>				
	Current (Resistive)	50%	75%	75%
	Current (Capacitive)	50%	75%	75%
	Current (Inductive)	35%	40%	40%
	Current (Motor)	15%	20%	20%
	Current (Lamp)	8%	10%	10%
	Contact Power	40%	50%	50%
<u>CONNECTORS</u>				
	Operating Voltage	50%	70%	70%
	Operating Current	50%	70%	70%
	Insert Temp (°C)	50	25	25

(1) Derating from Maximum Rated Temperature

(2) NR - Not Recommended

		MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE ABSOLUTE VALUE OR PERCENT OF RATED VALUE		
PART TYPE	DERATING PARAMETER	LEVEL I	LEVEL II	LEVEL III
<u>ROTATING</u>				
	Bearing Load	75%	90%	90%
	Operating Temp (°C)(1)	40	25	15
<u>LAMPS</u>				
o Incandescent	Voltage	94%	94%	94%
o Neon	Current	94%	94%	94%
<u>CIRCUIT BREAKERS</u>				
	Current	75%	80%	80%
<u>FUSES</u>				
	Current	50%	50%	50%
<u>TUBES</u>				
o Microwave	Power Output	80%	80%	80%
	Power Reflected	50%	50%	50%
	Duty Cycle	75%	75%	75%
<u>FIBER OPTICS</u>				
o ILD	Power Output	50%	60%	70%
	Max T _j (°C)	95	105	110
o APD	Max T _j (°C)	95	105	125
o Cable	Bend Radius	200	200	200
	Tension Cable (2)	50%	50%	50%
	Tension Fiber (3)	20%	20%	20%

(1) Derating from Maximum Rated Temperature

(2) Rated Tensile

(3) Proof Test

END

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DTIC